No. 13,237.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

MISS FLAGLER'S BOND

She Appears in the Criminal Court and Gives Bail.

HER SURETIES QUALIFY FOR \$10,000

Colored Lawyers Opposed to an Indignation Meeting.

COMMENT ON THE CASE

Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler this afternoon den of the District fail to await the action of the grand jury, which will investigate the killing of Ernest Green, with a view of indicting Miss Flagler for manslaughter. At the same time she appeared before Judge Cole, holding Criminal Court No. 1, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. was admitted to ball in the sum of \$10,000. This proceeding was the outcome of a conference between Assistant District Attorney Taggart and Mr. Perry, counsel for Miss Flagier, which took place the morning after the coroner's inquest. On that occasion Mr. Taggart informed Mr. Perry that the verdict clearly indicated that Miss Flagier was guilty of manskaughter, and therefore she should have to be taken into custody to await the action of the grand jury.

jury.

Mr. Perry replied that at that time Miss Flagler was physically unable to appear, but would present herself in court at the earliest possible moment, which proved to be this afternoon.

Miss Flagler in Court.

Promptly at 2 o'clock, accompanied by her mother and father, Mr. John Cassel, Gen. Robert Macfeely and Mr. Perry, she proceeded to the Criminal Court room. Miss Flagler appeared bright and havpy, conversing cheerfully with her compan-

when court had been formally opened Mr. Taggart stated that in view of the character of the finding of the coroner's jury it would be necessary to submit the case to the grand jury and to hold Miss

case to the grand jury and to hold Miss Flagler to that end.

Mr. Perry then remarked that, while the verdict of the coroner's jury was intended to be a complete exoneration of als client, it is technically a finding for manslaughter. She was in court and ready to furnish bail in the sum suggested by Mr. Taggart, said Mr. Perry, which was \$10,000 or any other sum.

Judge Cole's Remarks.

"I have read the evidence taken at the inquest," said Judge Cole, "and it seems to me that the case is clearly a bailable one. I should say that \$10,000 is sufficient."

Mr. Taggart expressed himself as being Mr. John Cassel of 1907 F street northwest-and Gen. Robert Macfeely of 2015 I street northwest qualified as sureties. Miss Flagler, with her mother and father, immediately thereafter departed from the

Coroner Hammett today furnished the district attorney with a copy of the evidence taken at the inquest.

Miss Flagler at Her Counsel's Office

Miss Flagler came over from Baltimore today and reached the office of her counsel, Mr. R. Ross Perry, about 1:30 p.m. Capt. Shaler and another friend of the family accompanied her. She was dressed in black and wore a veil, which prevented her from being subjected to annoyance by

The party entered Mr. Perry's office and remained there sometime making arrange ments preparatory to giving bond later in the afternoon. Miss Flagler appeared as well as she did at the time the inquest

was held.

Despite statements to the contrary it has been known ever since Saturday morning that Miss Flagler would give bond this week or as soon as she was able to appear in court.

Mr. Perry and Mr. Taggart, it is stated.

had a consultation this morning after the inquest, and the matter was then arranged. Mr. Taggart thought that the finding of the jury made the case one of manslaugh-ter, notwithstanding the concluding para-graph of the verdict, a matter with which the jury, it is claimed, had nothing to do, as that, in effect, was passing upon the legal effect of the verdict.

Opposed to an Indignation Meeting. Friends of the Green family, and especial-

ly some colored lawyers, who are interested in the case, are opposed to the holding of an indignation meeting, as announced by Col. Carson the day after the shooting "If there is any such meeting held." said

one of the lawyers to a Star reporter today, "it will not be held with the approba-tion of the Green family. Members of the family see no reason for such a meeting, and they are right in their views. They are willing to let the law take its course and let the government act."

Speaking of the proposed meeting, this lawyer said it would only be held for some lawyer said it would only be held for some political purpose, and nothing in the world could be accomplished by such a gathering. The colored lawyers generally, he said, are opposed to any such public demonstra-tion

tion. Mr. Green, the lawyer told a Star re-Mr. Green, the lawyer told a Star reporter, had concluded to make no move in the case just now, but would let the district attorney act as he chooses in the mater. Gen. and Mrs. Flagler called on the Green family, he said, but Mr. Green preferred to say nothing about the case one way or the other, and this evening, he said, Gen. Flagler will see Dr. Taylor, who is

ferred way or the other, and grown or the other, and Gen. Flagler will see Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Green's pastor.

The lawyer said he thought Mr. Green and ground for civil action in the matter has not been matter has not been The lawyer said he thought had good ground for civil action in the case, but even this matter has not been discussed, although in all probability he thought such action would follow the action

of the grand jury.

Concerning the holding of an indignation meeting he said he thought none of the pastors would lend their churches for any such purpose at this time. such a thing were contemplated

he thought this was not the proper time for it. He thought the people who are anxious to hold such meetings had better wait until the district attorney has had a chance to do something.

Has Employed No Counsel.

The father of the boy who was killed has written the following letter to The Star. dated today: I desire to say to the public that I have

not determined what course to pursue. Any one claiming to represent me is doing so without my authority. RICHARD GREEN. The Law as to Manslaughter.

One feature of the Flagler-Green shoot ing case that is attracting considerable attention at this time is the fact that the law in force in the District of Columbia gives as the minimum sentence for manslaughter a term of imprisonment of two

years in the penitentiary. Section 1150 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows: "Every person convicted of manslaughter.

or of any assault with intent to kill, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for the first offense for a period not less than years, and for the second offense for a period not less than six nor more than fifteen years."

Gen. Flagler is much affected by the trouble that has come into his family during the past week, and has sought to avoid interviews on the subject.

The Next Register and District Attorney Purely Problematical.

Friends of Various Candidates Are Still Sanguine Over the Success of Their Favorites.

Ever since President Cleveland called for

he resignation of Mr. L. P. Wright, the District register of wills, local democrats have been on the tenter-hooks of expectation regarding his possible or probable suc cessor. The various gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with the place for the past two years have again been prominently brought forward by their sanguine friends, and those who were sure of Mr. J. Fred Kelly's selection have not changed their faith in his ultimate secces any more than the adherents of Mr. W. H. Dennis, Mr. W. Cranch McIntire and others have lost their confidence in the nomina tion of their particular candidates. A new weeks, however, and some persons seem to think Mr. Dominick I. Murphy, the present deputy commissioner of pensions, will succeed Register Wright.

ent deputy commissioner of pensions, will succeed Register Wright.

His candidacy is said to have been brought about by his friends, who believed that his relations with Commissioner Lochren were not as officially pleasant as they might be, and who perceived in the register's office an opportunity to provide Mr. Murphy with a place at once lucrative and congenial. The entire question, however, and everything that relates to it is a matter of surmise at present. Last spring the President had nearly made up his mind to appoint one of the many candidates to the place and in accordance with his customary habit sent one of his personal friends out through Washington to find out about the gentleman.

The report was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Cleveland, and he dropped consideration of the matter entirely. A great deal of business of an important national character pressed upon him at this juncture, and until his departure for Gray Gables he never alluded to the place except only when he told Mr. Dorsey Clagett that he could not reappoint him to it and asked nim at the same time to accept the collectorship of the port of Georgetown, which Mr. Clagett did.

It was thought, when Kegister Wright's resignation was called for that a commis-

Clagett did.

It was thought, when Kegister Wright's resignation was called for that a commission for his successor would be sent backfrom Gray Gables, but this anticipation was disappointed. It is now believed in local democratic circles that the place will go to some person not yet mentioned, and in all probability an unnamed ex-Congressman, who supported the administration and has not yet been provided for.

The district attorneyship problem is in the same uncertain state. There can only be generalizing about either place, because President Cleveland doesn't usually intimate what he proposes to do until he is fully ready to spring his surprise.

NOT A LOTTERY.

Puzzle Awards May Be Used to In-crease Newspaper Circulation.

Assistant Attorney General Thomas o the Post Office Department has rendered a decision in regard to the puzzle device em ployed by some newspapers to increase circulation. The Chicago Times-Herald has been awarding bicycles to boys and girls who should cut out and paste together and name correctly disarranged fragments of portraits of people notable in politics, art, the drama or war. To this Wash Hesing, Chicago's postmaster, objected, on the ground that the scheme was a lottery. Mr. Kohlsaat, owner of the Times-Herald, called at the department yesterday and asked for a ruling. Judge Thomas decided that if the awards went by merit and not by college. This let Mr. Kohlsaat out, and the Times-Herald will continue to dispense puzzle awards to the boys and girls of Chi-

NO SUCH DETECTIVE.

Alleged Disappearance of a Secret Service Man.

The officials of the secret service bureau have no knowledge of Carmine Gus del Guerico, and say that no one of that name has ever been connected with the service. They therefore have no information of his disappearance.

of the following in a New York paper: "A government secret service detective. named Carmine Gus del Guerico, has been missing from Newark since January 1. According to memoranda found in his room he had located, on January 9, a gang of counterfeiters in East Orange or Roseville. Shortly afterward he left town to work the case up, and has not been heard from

"This gang is believed to be the same "This gang is believed to be the same one that has just been corralled. Taken in connection with the known desperate character of several of the counterfeiters the question becomes interesting, where is the detective?"

BATTLE SHIP INDIANA.

Her Contractor Wants a Preliminary Official Trial October 1.

Acting Secretary McAdoo has under con sideration a request just received from Mr. arrangements for the preliminary official trial of the battle ship Indiana October 1 next. Mr. Cramp says that the vessel is rapidly approaching completion and will surely be ready for trial by the date named All the vessel's armor is in place and a few weeks more will suffice to get her in snape for official inspection and trial. A board will be appointed in a few days to examine the vessel to see that she is ready for her

speed trial.

Were there facilities in the United States for docking the Indiana her trial trip would take place at an earlier date than that set by Mr. Cramp. It is true that the Port Royal dock will be ready for business about the middle of this month, but that structure is temporarily useless because structure is temporarily useless because there is a sand bar in the channel between there is a sand bar in the channel between it and the ocean which does not permit the passage of deep draught ships. It is possible that the Indiana may be taken to Halifax, where there is a dock large enough for her to enter. She would be gone during the early part of next month and return in time to undergo her trial.

Three Presidential Appointments. Still another mail from the President a Gray Gables, and yet no word or token about the successor of Col. Wright as register of wills in the District. And this in spite of the fact that there were three federal commissions in the budget received at the White House this morning. These were for the appointment of Burton E. Bennett of Washington as United States attorney for the district of Alaska; Edward Atkinson as postmaster at Fordyce, Ark and Goldesbury Green as postmaster at Mineral Wells, Tex.

To Abandon Fort Buford.

The suggestion has been made that Fort Buford, North Dakota, be abandoned, and the troops now there, two companies, sent to Fort Harrison, near Helena, Montana, and to Fort Assiniboine, Montana. It is probable that the post at Fort Yates, North Dakota, will be abandoned in time, but not until another post is built at Bismarck.

Senator Manderson Scores Controller Bowler.

PAYMENT OF THE MONEY URGED

Until the Courts Act the Law Must Be Obeyed.

REVIEW OF THE CASE

Very general interest was manifested in he hearing on the sugar bounty question before the controller of the treasury today. Among lawyers and officials the matter is regarded as involving a question much more important than that of whether or not certain sugar producers shall be paid a bounty promised them by the government. The question of public interest is whether or not the department will maintain the proposition that the controller may pass upon the constitutionality of a law. All the lawyers, and especially those of Washington who have business before Congress and in the departments, are deeply interested in this case. Moreover, it affects the broad political question of the relations of the three co-ordinate branches of the government toward each other in a manner neve

before thought of. Scene at the Hearing. Consequently, when the hearing began in the controller's office this morning a large number of lawyers and officials, besides those connected with the case, were assembled. As many chairs as the would hold were placed in rows about the controller's desk. These were all occupied and as many as could find standing room controller's desk. These were all occupied and as many as could find standing room crowded into the small space and even stood in the doorways and in the corridors. The opening argument was made by Senator Manderson in behalf of the beet sugar producers of the west, who consumed all the morning until after 1 o'clock. The burden of his argument was in controversion of the idea of the controller having the right to pass upon or to raise the question of the constitutionality of a law. He held that this question was considered by Congress before passing an act, and was passed upon by the President before giving an act his approval.

The approval of an act by the President was a decision as far as the executive could decide, that it was constitutional, and it did not then rest with the President himself, far less with a subordinate executive or administrative officer to pass upon it. The Supreme Court hesitated to declare a law unconstitutional and surely it would be derive in an administrative officer.

a law unconstitutional and surely it would be daring in an administrative officer to presume to pass upon such a question.

The hearing took place in Controller Bowler's office in the treasury building Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska mad the first argument in the case. He said the interests under consideration of great importance, not only to his state, but to the entire United States. The bounty provided for in the McKinley law was a pleige of the government to :eward experiments in sugar production to the extent of two cents per pound. It was a solemn contract for a term of years, and a solemn contract for a term of years, and the producers had a right to rely upon it. The state of Nebraska, he said, had gone to great expense in establishing experiment stations for the purpose of teaching the people how to grow the beets. As going to show the hardships which the repeal of the bounty had worked, he said that the Nebraska farmers had this year planted 3,000 acres of beets, or 3,000 acres more than ever before, under centracts previously made with the manufacturers. He characteried the repeal of the bounty law as "an unrighteous, unjust and almost unlawful exercise of congressional prerogative," and referred to it as a "bunco" progressional present bounced the resent bounced the resent bounced the resent bounced.

unlawful exercise of congressional prerogative," and referred to it as a "bunco" process. He then explained the present bounty legislation, under which the present claim is presented.

Mr. Manderson declared that "if by any method in the Treasury Department or the courts this boon be denied our factories, disaster beyond any description, and distress beyond any capacity to paint, will result. What we plead for now is that our factories be allowed to eke out an existence. Wipe out this industry and you administer almost a death blow to the west." The speaker then discussed at length the duties of the controller and his authority to act in this case, which he denied. The President and Congress, said Mr. Manderson, had passed on the constitutionality of this act, and he refused to acknowledge the authority of a subordinate to pass an ex post facto veto. Only the judiciary could do this. He characterized the action of Mr. Bowler as an encroachment on the

of Mr. Bowler as an encroachment on the prerogative of the executive and Congress. What the Controller May Do. During Mr. Manderson's argument th controller leaned back in his swinging hair with his hand resting against his desk, giving the most marked attention On one hand a stenographer sat taking such notes as the controller indicated and on the other sat one of the assistants from the Department of Justice assigned to asthe Department of Justice assigned to assist him in hearing the arguments. Senators Blanchard and Caffrey and Representatives Meyer and Price occupied seats about the desk. Mr. Manderson proceeded with his argument almost without interruption, but few questions being asked by the controller, and he displayed peculiar adroitness in pointing out the absurdity of

adroitness in pointing out the absurdity of all assumption of powers of the Supreme Court by the controller.

The hearing will last a day or more yet. The impression is gathered that the controller will probably in his decision disavow any intention to pass upon the constitutionality of the law, but will hold that, having grave doubts as to its constitution. having grave doubts as to its constitution-ality, it is his duty not to sign the warrant ality, it is his duty not to sign the warrant which will take the money out of the treasury beyond recovery, until the courts have passed upon the question.

It is regarded as probable that he will try to force the sugar men to have recourse to the courts to compel his signature. This would cause long delay and would keep up the treasury cash balance to the extent of the amount involved for many months.

The Cause of the Hearing.

The hearing today on the constitution ality of the sugar bounty appropriations made by Congress at its last session, for the crops of 1893 and 1894, arises upon the claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company of Nebraska, that being the first claim set the auditor since the passage of th tled by the auditor since the passage of the Wilson bill, by which the old sugar boun-ties of the McKinley act were repealed. The commissioner of internal revenue having adjusted the amount of the boun-ties due the Oxnard Company, referred all the papers to the auditor for the Treasury Department for the statement of an account thereon. The auditor stated an account allowing the amount fixed by the commissioner of internal revenue and certified his decision to the controller for his decision to the c tifled his decision to the controller for his approval, disapproval or modification as required by the provisions of the new accounting system adopted in the act of July 81, 1894, as the result of the labors of the Dockery commission. That act requires the auditors, in making an original construction or modifying an existing construction of a statute, to report to the controller of the treasury their decisions and to suspend action until the controller has passed upon the question. This was rendered necessary by the change which the Dockery commission made in the accounting offices by which claims stated by

THOSE LOCAL OFFICES BOUNTY HEARING upon appeal, or in the manner above indicated.

Decision of the Controller.

The decision of the controller is required to be acted on by the tuditor, whose certifi-cate is made by law final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the govern-ment. The result is that the decision of

upon the executive branch of the government. The result is that the decision of the controller cannot be reviewed by any other executive officer of the government. Claims rejected by the controller, however, may be sued on in the Court of Claims, or in certain cases in the circuit and district courts of the United States, their decisions being binding upon nime.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of the United States ex rel. the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company agt. John G. Carlisle and Joseph S. Miller, being a mandamus proceeding against the Secretary of the Treasury and commissioner of internal revenue to compel them to appoint sugar inspectors under the provisions of the McKinley act, having held that the sugar bounties were unconstitutional, the controller of the treasury deemed it his duty to be satisfied upon that point before passing the claim of the Oxnard Cempany and establishing a precedent for the payment of the sugar bounties provided for by the new appropriations. He, therefore, without making any decision upon the matter whatever, called upon the counsel of the Oxnard Cempany to be heard upon the question. The matter gives rise immediately to very considerable discussion as to the controller's powers and duties, and the claim has been persistently made that he had no jurisdiction to decide this question, and was compelled to obey the law as passed by Congress, whether this question, and was compelled to decide the law as passed by Congress, whether constitutional or not. "hat question, it is understood, will be argued, as well as the constitutionality of the bounty appropria-

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Treasury Officials Concerned Over the Steady Decrease in the Gold Balance.

A Rumor That the Bond Syndicate Will Not Longer Protect the Government.

Treasury officials are undoubtedly more concerned than they are willing to admit ever the recent steady decrease in the gold reserve. By the sale of gold bonds the reserve was forced up to \$107,571,220 July 9 last, and it dwindled slightly until July 27, when it was \$105,451,811. The next day it took a big jump through the aid of the bond syndicate and rose to \$107,321,672. Since then the reserve has shown a steady falling, until today it is stated at \$104,468,-104, without taking into account the \$1,-000,000 in gold withdrawn from the New York subtreasury today. Assistant Secretary Curtis, who is acting as Secretary in the absence of Mr. Carible, declines to discuss the financial situation for publica-tion further than to say there is nothing in it to justify the slightest uneasiness.

the absence of Mr. Carilise, declines to discuss the financial situation for publication further than to say there is nothing in it to justify the slightest uneasiness.

Rumor as to the Syndicate.

Among the rumors in circulation is one to the effect that the bond syndicate having paid for its bonds no longer feels under any legal obligation to assist in the protection of the government gold balance, and the recent shipments of gold are noted as an indication of the truth of this statement.

Private advices from New York say that the mercantile community which for some weeks have been shipping gold instead of making their remittances through the aid of the bankers have discovered that they can save from \$500 to \$1,000 on each \$1,000,000 owed in Europe, and additional mercantile firms are daily going back to the old and original method of sending out cash gold to pay their bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 7.—Gov. Altegeld decided late last evening not to go to Spring Valley, but will send a member of its staff to look it to econdition of affairs there. He is satisfied from the advices he has received that there is no necessity for the sending of troops.

The Italian consul at Chicago also wired the governor. evidently having become taking about marching on Spring Valley.

The governor replied to the consul, assuring him that all requisite steps would be taken to preserve order.

Much excitement was created by the assertion made by J. B. Buckner, a colored member of the general assembly, to the effect that over thirty of his race had been killed in Spring Valley since the trouble began. He was, however, unable to give any definite authority for this report, saying it had come to him through "private" scurces. In view of the repeated denials of such reports from responsible persons in Spring Valley it is thought to be without the province of the condition of the condition of the staff the staff to be without the province of the condition of the colored part of the staff to be wither the staff to push the sending

and original method of sending out cash gold to pay their bills.

While this continues it is asserted that the country is not only losing gold, but the bankers are losing a profitable business and alienating old customers. It is therefore stated, although not confirmed by any authority on the part of the syndicate, that the syndicate will abandon its attempt to retain gold in this country by means of an unduly high exchange rate.

Foreign Holders Selling.

Another rumor on the street was that the foreign holders of United States bonds are selling these securities in New York. A report was current that one house in New York had sold \$4,000,000 of the newest issue of government bonds for foreign holders to be delivered in the future. Acting Secretary Curtis said this afternoon that he was prepared to deny these reports, as he knew that the foreign holders of the londs would not part with them in the manner indicated or in any other way at

MR. STERN'S CASE.

Course at Berlin Regarding the Imprisoned New Yorker.

Mr. Jackson, charge of the United States embassy at Berlin, has informed the Department of State that notwithstanding the exercise of his good offices in the case, Louis Stern, the New York merchant, was found guilty of disrespect toward the Kissengen official and was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, as reported in the press dispatches. The charge adds that nothing further can be done save to apply for a pardon or remission of sentence, which he

THE OLD MONITORS.

They Will Be Removed From Norfolk to New York and Philadelphia.

The Navy Department has decided to send one of the old war monitors at Norfolk to New York and the five others to the League Island navy yard. Arrangements have been made with a towing company to tow the vessels to their destinations. The company will not insure the monitors, but agrees to put men and coal, aboard and to run the pumps so that the vessels may be kept affoat while en route. Department officials regard the vessels as receivably useless.

Personal Mention.

Col. Alexander Mackenzie, corps of engineers, Gen. Craighill's chief essistant. has gone to Nashville, Tenn., for a few days

Lieut, H. A. Benner and Coroner T. H. Young of the Columbia National Bank are spending their vacation at Atlantic City. Dr. Sterrett and sons are the guests of Va., for a couple of weeks.

Secretary Lamont left here this afternoon for a short visit with his family at Sorrento, Me.

Pierced by a Life Bullet.

There has been received at the Navy Department a sample of steel three-quarters of an inch in thickness which had been pierced by a rifle bullet of a caliber less than that of the present army rifle, or about .30. The sample is interesting in that it shows that the torpedo boats may be rendered useless by good shots from such rifles. The distance at which the steel sample was pierced was about 200 feet. A torpedo boat's armor, her boller, and explosives might easily be pierced at this distance, or before she could make her projectile dangerous to a ship. The bullet rendered necessary by the change which the Dockery commission made in the accounting offices by which claims stated by an auditor do not go to the controller as a matter of course, but only reach him markably clean hole in the steel.

WILL GO IF NEEDED

Altgeld Ready to Send a Regiment to Spring Valley.

THINKS THERE IS NO NECESSITY

Arrival of a Chicago Colored Delegation.

PRAY FOR PROMPT ACTION

CHICAGO, August 7.-Fifty colored men eft the Rock Island depot today for Spring Valley. They go to investigate the trouble between members of their race and Italians. At first it was resolved to send 200 armed men to the scene, but calmer counsel prevailed and the fifty were deputized to spy out the land and see if justice could not be secured without an appeal to vio

Two colored women—Mrs. Mary Stanton and Mrs. Lizzle Dixdee—refugees from Spring Valley, arrived in this city last night, and the reports they gave of the treatment of the colored people at that place have inflamed the negroes of Chicago

place have inflamed the negroes of Chicago to the highest pitch.

The mass meeting of colored men reconvened in Arlington Hall, at 31st street and Indiana avenue. The stories told by the two women inflamed them to the highest pitch, and all manner of violent threats were made against the Italians at Spring Valley.

A delegation called on Gen. Merritt to ask that United States troops be sent to Spring Valley. They were courteously received by Gen. Merritt, who told them that in the event of the failure of the civil authorities to preserve order and protect the colored people of Spring Valley the facts would be communicated to President Cleveland by telegraph, but he did not anticipate would be communicated to President Cleve-land by telegraph, but he did not anticipate that it would be necessary for the national government to take any steps in the mat-ter.

A special to the Post from Spring Valley,

A special to the Post from Spring Valley, Ill., says:
"It now begins to look like another 'Indian massacre' story. After cross-examining nearly every negro and Italian claiming or acknowledging to have heard of the fracas of last Sunday, the actual results simmer down to two negroes slightly injured and one Italian shot. The 'race war' exists only in the imagination of 'he Princeton newspaper correspondent, from whom the sheriff of Bureau county also obtained his information. And unless some unforeseen accident happens to create had blood, or the dearth of absolute news leads to a repetition of groundless stories, there to a repetition of groundless stories, there is no reason why Spring Valley or its peo-ple should obtrude longer on public no-tice."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 7.-Gov. Alt-

of such reports from responsible persons in Spring Valley it is thought to be within Spring Valley it is thought to be without real foundation. Buckner is from a
Chicago district and came here, having
been delegated by the Chicago committee
of colored people, who met Monday night.
He called on the governor and demanded
protection for the people of his race in
Spring Valley. The governor assured him
that it would be given them, and if necessury he would have a regiment of troops that it would be given them, and if necessary he would have a regiment of troops there in a short time. Buckner insisted that according to his private advices the situation was appalling. He had been infermed that thirty-four bodies of colored men, women and children have been picked up in the woods around Spring Valley and fourteen more hadly wounded were found. curteen more badly wounded were found. He also had learned that 300 colored men who were at Seatonville were arming themselves for protection against the riotous Huns, Poles and Italians, who had sent word that they intended to drive every negro out of the country.

Gov. Altgeld received no further news today from the race war at Spring Valley. The report of Assistant Adjutant General Bayles, sent there last night by the gov-Bayles, sent there last night by the governor to thorougaly investigate the situation and determine whether state troops are needed or not, is expected this evening. A delegation of colored citizens from Chicago is here today praying the governor for protection of life and property at Spring Valley and advocating a pacific policy. They claim bloodshed will prevail if the governor does not take prompt action.

The Exact Situation. A Spring Valley dispatch sent last nigh

The situation is very quiet in the city. The negroes are making no effort to come back. The reports about armed negroes coming from Peoria and Chicago to avenge Sunday's affair caused no unusual excitement here. They would not have only the Italian miners to deal with, but every white miner in the city as well, numbering in the neighborhood of 2,000. Word was sent in from Ladd and Toluca this morning promising the whites all the assistance promising the whites all the assistance necessary in case of an invasion of blacks from other towns. In case of an invasion of blacks from other towns. In case of an invasion 5,000 white miners could be mustered together in this city in less than two hours. The whites of this city do not apprehend any danger in that direction. They do not express the least sorrow over the event of Sunday, and invite a fair and impartial investigation.

nvestigation.

They claimed to have endured the outrages of the blacks as long as they could, but they are severe in their criticisms of the sensational tales told in several disthe sensational tales told in several dis-patches to the morning dailies. A whole list of names have each day appeared as wounded and likely to die. An Associated Press correspondent who was on the ground and witnessed Sunday's battle from beginning to end has succeeded

battle from beginning to end has succeeded in discovering but one negro shot, and the injury is only a flesh wound of no serious nature. About ten or twelve were assalled with sticks or stones, but no attempts were made to kill. The prime object, as stated on the ground while the fighting was at its height, was to scare them into leaving and never come back

A Printing Office Investigation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 7.-The conven

tion of the Typothetae of America is in session here. Yesterday, in the president's report, a reference to stamped envelopes

being printed at the government printing tract, as in the past, was followed by the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Pearson of Pittsburg, Little of New York and Pettibone of Chicago, to investigate the matter. Chagres, Not Yellow, Fever. RALTIMORE. Md., August 7.-The sick

ness on the British steamship Stag, de-

tained at quarantine yesterday, proves to be Chagres fever, and the vessel will be released tomorrow. John English, ilreman, and Fernando Augusto, cook, are down

THE CHINESE MINISTER DENBY WAS PROMPT

He and His Secretaries Have Returned to Washington.

He Hopes Official Reports Will Modify the Severity of the Stories of the Recent Outrages.

Minister Yang Yu of China and his secetaries, Messrs. Hoo and Chung, have returned to Washington to take any action that may be requisite in connection with the reported massacres of missionaries and the destruction of American and English missionary property in China. The period of their vacation at the watering p was about over, but the shocking character of the reports and the official action likely to be taken by the powers doubtless

expedited their return. What the Minister Says. Mr. Yang Yu follows his usual policy of

leclining to discuss publicly a subject which may involve diplomatic questions. Yet, in view of the wide publicity given to the reports of massacres, the minister authorized the Associated Press, through his official interpreters, to express his profected regret at the reports. Thus far there is a meagerness of official information, and the minister hopes that the later and fuller reports will modify the severity of the unofficial reports which have come to the press. In any event, he expresses the fullest confidence that the central government at Peking will do everything in its power toward-humane and ample action. But in the absence of exact advices from the government the minister cannot say what this course will be. He is very grateful, however, that the reports do not disclose any Americans among those stated to be killed.

There was much activity at the Chinese authorized the Associated Press, through

There was much activity at the Chinese legation this morring on the return of the minister. It could not be learned, however, that Mr. Yang Yu expected to visit the State Department to make any representations. It is said that if any demands are made by the United States, they would go through our minister at Pekin, and there is no information of such demands. It is stated positively, however, that the Chinese government has not yet made any official communication to the United States assuring reparation and future protection to American citizens and property in China.

secret Societies Caused the Trouble. It is the feeling among the Chinese officials here that the secret societies of southern China are at the bottom of the present trouble. The central government at Pekin is said to be ready and anxious to keep these societies in check, but there is difficulty in dealing with them, ow-ing to their remoteness from the centers of government. Should it be established, as the reports indicate, that any officials as the reports indicate, that any officials have connived at the uprisings, they will be dealt with very severely. The government holds these officials strictly accountable for order, and on a previous uprising the officials were degraded, although they had no direct participation in the trouble. In the present case the massacres may call for much more severe treatment, and it is said that the responsible persons will be made to suffer amply. It is pointed out, however, that mob uprisings are liable to occur in any country, and that so far as China is concerned the central government will earnestly exert all its resources to suppress and punish such mob destruction.

NAVAL MANEUVERS.

The Flagship New York and Two Cruisers Sail for Newport. A telegram was received at the Navy Department today saying that the flagship lew York and the oruisers Cincinnati and Montgomery, in command of Admiral Bunce, saided from New York this morning for Newport preparatory to the inauguration of a series of fleet maneuvers to participated in by rll the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron that can be made available. The cruiser Minneapolis, now in Hampton Roads, will sail for the rendezvous at Newport in a few days, as wil vous at Newport in a few days, as will also the Raleigh, at New York. The participation of the Columbia will depend entirely on the result of the examination of her hull to be made at the Brooklyn dry dock tomorrow. Irasmuch as the cruiser made her phenomenal run across the Atlantic subsequent to her alleged injuries in the dock at Southampton, there is no reason to believe that she will not be available for the proposed fleet everyless. Other reason to believe that she will not be available for the proposed fleet exercises. Other vessels that may join the fleet later are the Atlanta, at Key West; the Amphitrite, at Southport, N. C., and the battle ships Maine and Texas, fast approaching completion. The dispatch boat Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert on board, is already at Newport, and will be a spectator of the opening maneuvers of the warships.

ADMIRAL AMMEN

The Veteran Taken Suddenly III at the Navy Department.

Admiral Daniel Ammen, a retired office of the navy, living at Ammendale in Maryland, a short distance out on the Baltimor and Potomac railroad, was taken suddenly ill at the Navy Department this morning w) ere he had gone to transact some business in connection with the Nicaraguan canal His son was with him, and, assisted by some friends, carried the admiral to the of fice of Surgeon General Tryon, who, for-tunately, happened to be in at the time. A hasty examination show him that Admiral Ammen was suffering from a rather severe attack of vertigo, brought on. undoubtedly by the excessive heat. The usual remedia by the excessive heat. The usual remedies were applied, and the admiral recovered sufficiently to justify his removal by carriage and car to his country home. He was accompanied by his son and by Assistant Surgeon Guest, who is attached to the bureau of medicine and surgery.

Admiral Ammen is seventy-five years of age, but he has a strong, vigorous constitution, and will probably recover from his present illness after a short season of rest. He was placed on the retired list of the navy seventeen years ago, after an active ne was placed on the retired list of the navy seventeen years ago, after an active and creditable career of over forty years. His latest work was the invention of that curious marine engine of war known as the Ammen ram, which is about to be added to the United States navy.

Local Pensions Allowed.

District of Columbia.-Original-Maurice O'Brien, Washington; Edwin H. Rensinger, Washington, Reissue and increase-Thomas Gordon, Washington.

Virginia.-Original - Henry T. Roberts Cambria, Montgomery; Cornelius Lohman, National Military Home, Elizabeth City.
Additional—Robert B. Arrowsmith, National
Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City. Reissue—
Peter Halstead, Berkley, Norfolk. Widow
Indian wars—Eliza Jane Kilby, Greendale,
Washington

Vashington.
Maryland.—Original—Charles Kemp, Baltimore, Baltimore. Renewal and increase— Henry Robesen, Mt. Washington, Balti-more. Reissue—John Woolford, Trappe, Talbot. Original widows, etc.—Sophia Kopp, Cumberland, Allegany; Margaret Hunt, St. Margaret, Anne Arundel.

Postmasters Appointed. At Bank, Cecil county, Md., today, D. L.

Baldwin was appointed postmaster, vice Geo. Dennison, resigned. Total number of fourth-class postmaster appointed 'oday, twenty-one, of which nineteen were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations.

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Lesterday's

Star contained 32 cofumns

of adpertisements, made up

of 614 separate announces ments. Zbese advertisers bought publicity-not merely

Full Reparation Demanded From China for Recent Outrages.

GREAT BRITAIN FOLLOWED SUIT

Official Statement of the Action of Our Minister.

ADDITIONAL FACTS

The United States has anticipated Great Britain in taking energetic steps for the protection of the American miss China, and the injustice of the criticisms that have been uttered in some quarters upon the alleged indifference of United States Minister Denby is fully exposed by a mail dispatch that has just come to the State Department from the minister. It is dated toward the close of June and shows that Mr. Denby had made a sweeping and peremptory demand upon the Chinese government, similar to that made yesterday by the British minister to Peking, for the fullest protection for all Americans living in China, for redress for the depredations committed upon their property and persons, and finally for the capital punishment of the perpetrators. Just what answer was returned by the Chinese government is not known, as it has not yet reached the State Department, but it is a fact
that so far as the department is informed,
in all of the recent outrages committed
upon the missionaries in China, not one
American was killed or injured, and while
some American mission property was destroyed, it will doubtless be promptly paid
for.

No Further Instructions Necessary. In view of the energetic course which

Mr. Denby has already adopted, the State Department has not deemed it necessary send him further instructions for his guidance. He has already been authorized to confer freely with Admiral Carpenter, the commander of our naval forces in Chinese waters, and the admiral in turn bas been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to lead the minister all proper assistance for the protection of Americans.

At the suggestion of the minister in June, Admiral Carpenter sent the Petrel, the lightest draft gunboat in the navy, up the Yangste Kiang as far as Wuhu, almost as high as it is safe to go, and if it is deemed necessary, he will undoubtedly again send a warship up the river. But as the interior missions are many hundred miles above Ichong, the head of navigation on the Yangste Kiang, comparing in location with that point as does Minneapolis with St. Louis on the Mississippi, and so far removed from any effective aid that could be rendered by gunboats, Mr. Denby has used all of his powers of persuasion to induce the American missionaries to at least temporary. sistance for the protection of Americans. the American missionaries to at least tem-porarily leave their exposed position and come to the treaty ports, where they may be under the guns of the warships.

Many Missionaries Decline.

He has succeeded in this in some degree, although in cases it has been found difficult or impossible to induce the missionaries to abate their religious zeal so far as to seek protection until order is restored in China. In one instance, in answer to the minister's appeal, a body of the missionaries made their way from the interior to the coast and sent word to Admiral Carpenter to take them aboard the fleet. They had take them aboard the fleet. They had chosen a point on the coast separated from navigable water by twenty miles of marsh, and when the admiral, after great difficulty, managed to reach them with small launches they stated that they had changed their minds; that duty called them back to their missions, and all returned save three persons. But, in spite of such costacles, it is believed that Minister Denby has been more fortunate than the other foreign ministers in getting the missionaries within the area of protection, and has also induced the Chinese government to take measures to care for the American missions generally.

THIEVES USE THE MAILS.

A Wad of Bills Restored to Their

Chief Clerk Lamar, the acting first assistant postmaster general, returned to the owner today, by express, \$410 that came into the possession of the Post Office Department in a peculiar way.

The postmaster at Bristol, Tenn. a few days ago sent the money to the dead letter office, with a full account of how it came into his hands. The story is that a Montana man stopped week before last in Bris tol, and, while in a state of convivial desuctude, was robbed of the \$410, his raildesuctude, was robbed of the \$410, his railroad tickets and some private papers. One
morning the \$410 was found in a mail box,
wrapped up in a receipt belonging to the
Montana man. The carrier turned it over
to the postmaster, and he in turn to the
dead letter office. In the following mail
came a letter from the stranded Montanian
claiming the money. Mr. Lamar instructed the Bristol postmaster to turn the
money over to its presumable owner.

LIEUT. O'BRIEN'S RETURN.

He Will Not Be Interviewed as to His Views of the War in the Orient. Lieut. M. J. O'Brien, fifth infantry, the young army officer who was sent to the orient by Lieut. Gen. Schofield for the purpose of observing and reporting the military operations of the armies of China and Japan in the war just ended, returned to this city today and reported his arrival to Acting Adjutant General Vincent. Acting upon the advice of his superior officers, Lieut, O'Brien declines most positively to be interviewed upon the subject of his mission. He will be detained temporarily on duty in this city long enough to complete the preparation of his official reports in regard to the late war. His wife is the daughter of Capt. H. M. Kendall, sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., and Lieut. O'Brien will make that post his headquarters until he is ordered to rejoin his regiment.

State Agents Wanted.

The United States civil service commission will hold an examination August 27 to fill vacarcies in the position of state statistical agent for Virginia and West Virginia, Department of Agriculture. The applicant should be familiar with general agriculture and with the agriculture, physical features and geography of Virginia and West Virginia, with arithmetic as especially West Virginia, with arithmetic as especially applied to statistical work, including problems involved in the metric system, and with the general subject of statistics, including the preparation and analysis of tables. Persons desiring to take this examination should file applications at once with the civil service commission. Legal residents of Virginia and West Virginia are preferred.

Government Receints.

National bank notes received today for redemption, \$181,568. Government receipts-From internal revenue, \$241,265; customs, \$499,171; miscellaneous, \$158,720.